



**Figure S4: Suppression of type I IFN signaling pathways is not associated with early temperature effects. Related to Figure 3.**

**A, B, and D:** MEF and HeLa cells were treated with 100 IU/mL IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  for 30 or 60 minutes at 30, 37, or 39°C and lysates were probed for STAT1 phosphorylated at Tyr-701 (A-B) or Ser-727 (D) by immunoblot. Graphs display densitometry analysis of STAT1-p bands normalized to  $\beta$ -actin at each temperature. Statistics for A and B: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ , ns not significant by two-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test. **C:** HeLa cells treated with 1000 IU/mL IFN- $\alpha/\beta$  for 30 minutes at 30, 37, or 39°C were subjected to immunocytochemistry staining for STAT1-p (Y701). Confocal imaging shows phosphorylated STAT1 nuclear translocation. Graph displays average nuclear STAT1-p signal intensity per imaged nuclear area at each temperature. \*\*\*\* $p < 0.0001$  one-way ANOVA with Tukey's multiple comparison test.